

Debunking the Plate-Scraping Theory of Earthquake Generation with Steam Burst Theory

9 August 2025

Simon Edwards

Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

Current doctrine concerning the generation of earthquakes dates to the 19th Century and seeks to explain the phenomena of Continental Drift and earthquakes with a unified theory. So the doctrine goes, earthquakes result from the collision of “tectonic plates” and that this is why earthquakes tend to originate along fault lines. That the plates exist and that the faults exist is not in question, but the notion that collisions of plates cause the seismic activity was never substantiated.

In 2011, researchers demonstrated that there was a strong correlative link between heavy rainfall and earthquakes occurring in locations which do not sit on fault lines. A major earthquake in Virginia that year on 23 August 2011 came after months of devastating rainfall in the Mid-Atlantic region. This special type of earthquake is likely due to the collapse of massive underground caverns dozens of kilometers beneath the surface.

The most common type of earthquakes, however; those attributed, today, to plate collision; are likely caused by a different phenomenon.

Abstract

This author holds that there are bodies of saltwater which reside beneath the ostensible sea floor and which may extend to double or perhaps triple the known depth of the deepest parts of the oceans. The crust, believed to be uniform in its thickness, is actually highly variable in its thickness and this thickness is dynamical, changing with the activity of magma tens to hundreds of kilometers beneath the surface.

The crust of the earth is not a single crust, but multiple layers composed of a range of materials including dense rock which form a series of individual barriers. The ocean floor is a crust, but there are other crusts beneath it; perhaps dozens of them.

There is a single, unified magma channel within the mantle which resembles a sine wave (or the jet stream, if you prefer) but which girds to the established major fault lines. Under normal conditions, magma is confined to the established channels, but when an exceptional amount of energy is generated in the Earth's core due to increased magnetic induction secondary to increased Solar activity, arcing around the core increases and, consequently, the volume and pressure of magma in the established channel increases. The fault lines are not the consequence of two plates meeting one another, but merely the result of gasses attempting to escape from a steam-generation phenomenon which I will endeavour to explain.

Although this author previously contended that the increased magma pressure; alone; was responsible for lifting and moving plates, this author now believes this to be wrong-minded. Given the likely existence of esoteric oceans beneath the ostensible floor of the oceans, it seems that the most likely explanation for this activity is that magma is penetrating through a barrier in the walls of the established channels is is penetrating into one of these bodies of salt water, thereby flash-boiling large quantities of water and generating steam pressure.

This steam or hydraulic force presses against layers of rock as steam attempts to escape upward. When sufficient force accumulates, the rocks will fracture (much as they do in our artificial hydraulic fracturing) and the steam can move abruptly into a higher layer, compressing and displacing sediment. We compare the energy released by these events to thermonuclear explosions and I believe this is an apt comparison. When such immense quantities of steam fracture such large masses of rock in a brief period of time, the result is literally an explosion of steam. Given that these explosions occur deep beneath the surface, we experience only ground-shaking and are left to speculate as to the cause.

It is interesting to note that earthquakes occurring in the part of the “Ring of Fire” near Japan have a tendency to strike off the coast, east of Japan, and only rarely have their epicenter beneath land. That same fault line, when it passes through California, tends to produce quakes which are similarly east of the fault and which tend to occur beneath land, with earthquakes off the coast of California being more of a rarity.

This could be explained by a mis-match between the boundaries of the esoteric, sub-floor oceans and the known oceans. When magma penetrates into one of the aforementioned bodies of saltwater, the steam tends move parallel with the surface to collect at the point where the Continental Shelf intersects with the sub-floor ocean body. In the case of Japan, for example, repeated tsunami activity has changed the location of the boundary between ocean and land at the surface to change over time. The boundary between land and ocean at a depth of 12km, given that it is somewhat to the east of the visible boundary, tends to be the point at which most of these quakes have their epicenter. Over time, repeated melting of the crust has caused this boundary to shift eastward, meaning that the point at which land and ocean meet at seismically-relevant depths in the case of California is actually well-inland of the boundary at surface-level.

Another doctrinal hypothesis concerning the formation of landmasses dating to the 19th Century states that the merger of plates is responsible for the formation of mountains, which seems wholly implausible. It is much more likely that changes in the elevation of land of an additive nature are the result of upward pressure from steam pockets near the ocean-land boundary at the relevant depths. A recurring process of erosion from tidal waves and upward pressure from steam contribute to cyclical, subtle changes to topographic characteristics at the surface.

Contrary to a popular opinion shared amongst geologists, the prevailing result of this cyclical pattern of additive and reductive effects upon the continents

could be predicted not to cause California to “fall into the ocean,” but rather, could be expected to result in the continued agglomeration of land mass to western North America. Areas around the Western Pacific region of the “Ring of Fire” could be expected to continue to experience the loss of land as a result of continued tsunami activity as well as unseen sediment transport which carries materials through the Ring of Fire along the crust, ultimately to deliver them to the North American continent.

Conclusion

Not only is our understanding of the generation of seismic activity incorrect, but our understanding of plate migration is incorrect. The plates are not implacable objects which be neither added to nor subtracted from, but are rather the result of gradual erosion and sedimentation requiring millions of years to perceptibly change the boundaries of land masses. Magma channels are the modes of conveyance for the sediments in question.